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Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004)

Note verbale dated 29 August 2005 from the Permanent Mission of the United Republic of Tanzania to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of the United Republic of Tanzania to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) and has the honour to submit herewith the report of the United Republic of Tanzania on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) (see annex).

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Annex to the note verbale dated 29 August 2005 from the Permanent Mission of the United Republic of Tanzania to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

Report of the United Republic of Tanzania on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004)

Introduction

The United Republic of Tanzania is profoundly convinced that international efforts to combat terrorism should cover all aspects of that complex phenomenon and fully shares the concerns of the international community regarding the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

Having itself been the victim of terrorist act in the 1998 bombing of the United States Embassy in Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania is fully cognizant of the gravity of the multidimensional threat represented by the scourge of terrorism and convinced of the need to adopt a long-term global security strategy based on prevention.

Efforts undertaken by the Government with the assistance from some Member States and international bodies to minimize the loopholes that could facilitate proliferation of and traffic in equipment and materials that can help non-State actors to manufacture, acquire, possess, develop, transport or use nuclear, biological or chemical weapons demonstrates Tanzania's unshakeable commitment to the fight led by the international community to deal with terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

Within this framework, and in accordance with the spirit of relevant Security Council resolutions, Tanzania believes that, beyond the efforts undertaken at the national and regional levels, concerted multilateral activity within the appropriate context, namely the United Nations, is of major importance in combating such scourges.

STEPS TAKEN BY TANZANIA

- The United Republic of Tanzania neither possesses nor develops any weapon or product of mass destruction.
- Tanzania has always militated in favour of the total elimination of nuclear weapons. It continues to believe that the only guarantee for the non-use of nuclear weapons is their total elimination.
- Tanzania has ratified the Pelindaba Treaty which establishes the African Nuclear-Weapon-Free-Zone.
- Tanzania has signed and ratified the Chemical Weapons Convention.
- Tanzania is a signatory to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction.
- Tanzania has no ballistic missiles or space-launcher programme. In that regard, Tanzania fully adheres to the fundamental principles of the Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation (HCOC), adopted at The Hague on 25 November 2002. It views HCOC as making an additional contribution to the preservation of international peace and security.

- Tanzania has signed and ratified the Additional Protocol with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). The Agreement came into force on 7 February 2005.

- Tanzania has ratified the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (CTBT).
- Tanzania has ratified the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Materials.
- Tanzania has a program to upgrade facilities with significant radiation sources. The IAEA and the United States Government through the US Basic Ordering Agreement have supported the programme.
- Tanzania has legislation governing nuclear activities. The Atomic Energy Act of 2003 provides a firm foundation and framework for the peaceful and safe utilization of nuclear technology for social-economic development and poverty reduction.
- The spirit of this legislation is on efficient and effective framework and infrastructure for radiation protection, safety and security and the acquisition of nuclear techniques for peaceful utilization of atomic energy.
- The issue of nuclear radiation, transport and radioactive waste safety poses a challenge. Tanzania fully supports the IAEA initiative for the strengthening of international cooperation and capability in nuclear radiation and radioactive waste safety and security. The Atomic Energy Act, 2003 provides a framework to achieve this objective.
- The nuclear information and management and the application of nuclear technology in Tanzania are limited to medical, agriculture and

research. Tanzania has a body that is responsible for atomic energy matters, the National Radiation Commission (NRC). The NRC collaborates with other institutions applying nuclear technology to keep records and inventory of facilities and manpower development and projects related to the nuclear field. The information about nuclear application activities is obtained through possessors' declaration, monitoring at entry/exit points, periodic reports from the licensees, radiation and safety inspections and the available link with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). There are in place five ICT centers to serve in the field of research, nuclear instrumentation, human health and agriculture to facilitate the dissemination of information. Plans are underway to establish INIS National Centre.

- With the assistance of INSSERV, Tanzania has developed a plan of action to provide support in upgrading the security of nuclear and other radioactive materials.